









act that is

**A NEW POST OFFICE**  
**B**EING established in the west part of North  
Bridgwater, the people living in that part  
of the town will be better accommodated to have  
their letters directed to North Bridgwater Post  
Office, No. 2. All letters thus directed must  
come in the Bristol Mail.  
Isaac Packard, P. M. at N. B. No. 2.  
North Bridgwater, Feb. 23. 1824.



## POETRY.

By MR. BOWRING.

"Let not your hearts be troubled, but confide in me as ye confide in God: I go  
A mansion for my followers to provide.  
My Father's heavenly dwelling is supplied  
With many mansions: I had told ye so,  
Were there not rooms? I hasten to prepare  
Your seats, and soon will come again, and say,  
Be welcome—where your Lord inhabits, there,  
There should his followers be; ye know the way—  
I am the way, the truth, the life."—Twas thus  
The Saviour spoke—and in that blessed road,  
What flow'rs grew, what sunbeams shine on us,  
All glowing with the brightness of our God!  
Heaven seems to open round, the earth is still,  
As if to sanctify us for the skies;  
All tending to the realms where blessing lies,  
And joy and gladness up the eternal hill.  
As the heaven-guided prophet, when his eyes  
Stretch'd onward o'er the peaceful promised land,  
Even as he stood on Canaan's shores, we stand.

"O night! how beautiful thy golden dress,  
On which so many stars like gems are strewn;  
So mild and modest in thy loveliness,  
So bright, so glorious in thy solitude.  
Thou'lt soar upwards on thy holy wings,  
Thou'lt vast ocean-paths of light sublime,  
Visits a thousand yet untravell'd things;  
And, if its memories look to earthly time  
For earth and earthly things that shadows seem;  
While heaven is substance, and eternity.  
This is thy Temple, Lord! 'tis worthy Thee,  
And in it thou hast many a lamp suspended,  
That dazzles not, but lights resplendently;  
And there Thy court is—there Thy court, attended  
By myriad, myriad messengers—the song  
Of countless and melodious harps is heard,  
Sweeter, than rill, or stream, or vernal bird,  
The dark and melancholy woods among.  
And golden worlds in that wide temple glow,  
And roll in brightness in their orbits vast;  
And there the future mingles with the past,  
An unbeginning and unending now.

"Death, they may call thee what they will, but  
Art lovely in my eyes—thy thoughts to me [thou  
Not terror bring; but silence and repose,  
And pleasing dreams, and soft serenity. (blows)  
Thou wert a wreath where many a wild flower  
And breezes of the south play round thy throne;  
And thou art visited by the calm bright moon:  
And the gay spring her emerald mantle throws  
Over thy bosom; every year renews  
Thy grassy turf, while man beneath it sleeps;  
Evening still bathes it with its gentle dews,  
Which every morn'g's glorious monarch sweeps  
With his gay smile away: and so we lie,  
Gathered in the storehouse of mortality.  
That storehouse overflows with heavenly seed;  
And, planted by th' Eternal Husbandman,  
Watered and watched, it shall hereafter breed  
A progeny of strength, no numbers can  
Or reach or reckon. It shall people heaven;  
Fill up the thrones of angels—it shall found  
A kingdom knowing no decay nor bound,  
Built on the base by Gospel promise given."

## MISCELLANY.

## THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUTH.

A paper, lately laid before the Calcutta Asiatic Society by Mr. Sterling, contains the following particulars respecting the temple of Juggernaut: Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernaut. The town is calculated to contain 5,741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground; and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of religious establishments, built of masonry, with two pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees. The climate of Juggernaut is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months. The edifices which compose the great temple of Bhoduncir stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone, measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gate-way guarded by two monstrous griffins, or winged lions, in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre of the great middle tower, Burra Dewal, or the sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to the height of 180 feet. Standing near the great pagoda, 40 or 50 temples or towers may be seen in every direction. The famous temple of Juggernaut, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhoduncir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from forty to fifty lakhs of rupees.

"The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut rath, is stated to have nearly ceased. During four years that Mr. Sterling witnessed the ceremony, three cases only of self-immolation occurred; one of which was doubtful, and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders in India.

[Ch. Obs.]

## ROBBERY OF JUGGERNAUTH.

Pooras, Oct. 18, 1822.  
Juggernaut has been in great commotion, and I suspect some of the followers of Juggernaut will be staggered in their faith: for this morning, when the Pundwahs or priests went in to visit the idol, they found all the silver ornaments gone, to the amount of 5,000 rupees. They say none of the doors had been forced. All the inside doors are locked and the keys lodged with the head pundwah, and several chokeydars in the compound; and the outside doors are likewise locked, and the keys lodged with the pundwah; and a seapoy sentry at each outside, as they are not allowed to go in dressed in their uniforms, or have any charge of what is inside. The Rajah, and Collector's men have had a meeting, and confined upwards of twenty attendants of the idols. On asking the seapoys what they thought of it, they laughingly replied, "Thakoor must have robbed himself; that is, allowed some one, as he would have struck a person blind who offered to take away ornaments of his, or his sister, or Bulbudder." It is a most curious circumstance altogether, for no one goes in but accompanied with pundwahs; and all the seapoys seem to say

that some of them must be rogues. The Jacks do not seem to have much veneration for Juggernaut, as they seem to joke at the idea of his being robbed; and all do not like this part of the country, as they think more of their food than the climate; and ota is too dear for them, till they get it ready cooked from the pundwahs. All Hindoos eat together, as Thakoor allows no difference of cast in his presence.

[Calcutta p.]

## IMMOLATION PREVENTED.

From a Calcutta paper, dated July 22, 1823.

SUMBUHPOOR, July 1.—The following is a most remarkable instance of a Sutee which has occurred at this place, the issue of which will be perused with pleasure by all the lovers of humanity, and excite sentiments of sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer in the bosom of all susceptible of human kindness and fellow feeling.

On the 29th ult. intimation was given by the local authorities, that the widow of a Brahmin who died the preceding evening, had voluntarily expressed a desire to perform Sutee at the funeral pile of her departed husband; every possible argument was advanced with a view to dissuade her from thus sacrificing herself, but without effect; seeing her determined, she was of course allowed to follow the bent of her inclinations, and accompanied by her relations and the Brahmins of her sect, she proceeded to the spot where the pile was erected on the banks of the Mahanuddie, contiguous to the town of Sumbuhpoor; the construction of the pile, which was composed of bamboos, differs very materially from those generally used in other parts of the country; the base was a tetragon of about seven feet, with walls as near as possible five feet in height, these gradually diminished to the top, and assumed a form somewhat spherical; in the centre was placed the wood and other combustibles, on which was laid the dead body, folded in a sinder of white cloth; steps, so as to facilitate ascent, were constructed on the western side; on the woman approaching the pile (the wood in which had previously been set on fire), she appeared without the slightest agitation, perfectly cool and collected, and evinced wonderful fortitude & resignation, and entirely free from the influence of intoxicating drugs. She twice walked, unaided, with a firm step, round the funeral pile, ascended the steps, & threw herself spontaneously into the flames. A solemn pause ensued for a few seconds, and every one considered her a martyr to her religion, when, to the astonishment and agreeable surprise of the greater number of the bystanders (but the evident discomfiture of the Brahmins,) she eagerly scrambled over the pile, ran and threw herself into the river, whence, by the prompt and exemplary assistance of the European gentlemen present (Capt. L. of the Madras Establishment, and Mr. Babington, the Deputy Postmaster,) she was instantly rescued, and conveyed to the Military Hospital, where she now remains severely scorched, but in a favourable way for recovering. The poor woman is deprived of her caste in consequence of what has happened, and was it not owing to the humane and generous interference of the Political Agent, to whom the circumstance as it took place was immediately communicated, the unfortunate wretch, not even recognized by her family and connexions, would be allowed to wander an outcast, without a single friend to pity or protect her.

For the Boston Recorder.

## CAUTION AND WISDOM NECESSARY IN VACCINATION.

Mr. WILLIS.—Please to insert in your useful paper, the following extract from the *Practical Observation on the Inoculation of Cow-pox*, by JAMES BRYCE, one of the surgeons to the institution for the gratuitous inoculation of Cow-pox.

"An opinion too commonly adopted, that the conducting of the inoculation for cow-pox, is of so trifling a nature, as scarcely to deserve the attention of medical men; and that the affection, as being more safe and easy for the patient than the inoculated small-pox, may be given by any one, has also tended much to bring discredit upon the efficacy of this new inoculation. From this circumstance, persons little acquainted with the affection, have yet engaged to conduct the inoculation of cow-pox, and have brought disappointment and misery to all concerned. I have lately been informed, that the greater part of the children in two parishes in Scotland, were inoculated in this way, (certainly with the best intention on the part of the operators) but the result was, that the small-pox came among them soon afterwards, and every one thus inoculated became affected with that dreadful disease, while those few that had been inoculated by persons acquainted with the appearances in cow-pox entirely escaped. Altho' therefore, the inoculated cow-pox may, indeed, as a disease, be regarded as trifling, and little deserving the attention of medical men, yet as a certain preventive of one of the most loathsome and fatal distempers which affect the human race, it is of much importance, and highly deserving of the most minute attention from those who undertake to superintend its progress. This new inoculation ought certainly to be performed by those alone who are well acquainted with every appearance of the ailment. This new inoculation requires attention to every symptom which may occur during its progress, in order that mankind may reap every advantage which has been promised from a general introduction of cow-pox as a preventive of small-pox."

Printers in general are requested, for the greater safety of the community, to insert the above extracts in their newspapers.

LOST HOURS.—One person rises in the morning at half past nine, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed sixty-three thousand eight hundred & seventy-five hours, or two thousand six hundred & sixty-one days more than the other. Let us suppose, that there are throughout Great Britain, one million five hundred thousand persons who rise at a quarter past nine, or later. Of these, perhaps, nine hundred and fifty thousand would, if they rose at six, be usefully employed. At this rate, fifty-six thousand and forty-six millions, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand hours, or six millions four hundred and thirty-two thousand, two hundred and ninety-two years of individual improvement are lost to society every half century. This is supposing, that these nine hundred and fifty thousand get up at a quarter past nine, whereas thousands do not leave their beds till eleven or twelve. All this time is

uninterrupted day, and composed of hours in which the intellect is far clearer and more fit for study, than the rest of the day. It must be remembered, too, that nothing conduces more to health, and consequently to longevity than early rising.

Suppose, out of the above number of persons, five hundred thousand should live four years longer than they would otherwise have done, viz. fifty four years instead of fifty; according to the ratio above, here are two millions more years of actual existence utterly wasted.

## SUMMARY.

## FOREIGN.

MINA.—His answer to the offer of a public manifestation of esteem on his entry into London, is worthy of the better days of Roman patriotism and devotion. He emphatically says, "These testimonies of kindness tear my soul. I am received as a conqueror; I am dragged to spectacles; festivals are offered to me, while I only desire, as it is my duty, to deplore, in mourning and solitude, the misfortunes and slavery of my country." To an invitation to a public dinner, he replied, "I am in ill health an unfit guest for the rich repast: I am unhappy: I have left behind me an oppressed country; a wife and parents, a brother and friends are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting."

Commerce of Mexico.—It appears by a statement in a London paper, that, exclusively of specie, quicksilver, paper, and all other articles either imported or exported for account of the Spanish government, the total value of the imports and exports of Mexico, for the 15 years ending on the 31st of December, 1810, amounted to 358,177,588 dollars, or an average of 23,878,506 dollars per annum: and that the said sum arose from the following sources, viz.:

Imports.—Of the products of Spain, 77,344,873; of foreign manufactures, &c. 61,187,523—all direct from Old Spain; from the Spanish Colonies, 27,309,534. Total imports, 165,821,930 dollars. Exports.—Cochineal, to Old Spain, 17,877,129; to neutral ports, 2,043,430; Sugar, to Spain, 7,415,765; to neutral ports, 534,652; other produce, to Spain, 11,871,548—neutral ports, 1,156,855.—Of produce of Europe to the Spanish Colonies, 10,490,606. Total exports, \$192,355,658.

The produce of the mines, for a period of 39 years, from 1772 to 1810, was, in silver, 432,917,805—gold, 1,789,014—Total, \$452,609,819. The greatest amount produced in any year of this period, was about \$28,000,000, the smallest in any year, was about \$14,000,000.

## DOMESTIC.

Commerce of the United States.—From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the U. States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears that "the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to \$77,579,267, of which amount, \$71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and \$6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$74,699,030 of which \$47,155,408, were domestic, and \$27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and \$8,080,946, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and \$1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761, cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,488 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

Navy of the United States.—The Secretary of the Navy, in a report submitted to Congress, on the 30th Jan proposes, that the stations at Erie & Whitehall shall be abandoned; that the station at Sacket's Harbour, shall be greatly reduced.—He proposes the following as the least force, which it would be safe to keep in active service.

Ships, Frigates, Sloops, Scho'rs.				
In the Mediterranean, 1	1	1	1	1
In the Pacific, 1	1	2	1	1
In the Atlantic, 1	1	4	4	4
Occasional Service, 1	1	1	1	1

Total, 2 4 8 6

The Secretary, also, proposes three new grades of officers, viz.—a Vice Admiral, 2 Rear Admirals, and 3 Commodores.

The number of Indians west of Mississippi and north of Missouri, is said to be 33,150  
Between Missouri and Red River, 101,070  
West of the Rocky Mountains, 171,300  
Between Red River and Rio del Norte, 45,370

Total, 350,790

The yearly annuity paid to different tribes of Indians by the United States' government is, at this time, \$150,775. Upwards of 74,000 of this sum is limited; so that by the year 1834 the whole annuity paid to the Indians by the United States government will be reduced to \$90,000 annually.

Columbia Canal.—Columbia, S. C. Feb. 10.—The Columbia Canal is now finished, and several boats were passed through it yesterday, in the presence of the Superintendent of Public Works, and a large concourse of the citizens of this place and its vicinity, who attended on the occasion.

Worcester Coal Mine.—Application has been made to the Legislature, for an Act of Incorporation to certain persons, with their associates, for the purpose of making a Canal or Railway from Worcester to Boston.—This application was made under the belief that pit coal can be obtained in Worcester, of such quality, and in such abundance, as will justify the project of creating facilities for its conveyance to Boston.

Poor in New-York.—There are in the State of New-York, according to the official returns made the last year, 6,896 permanent paupers, and 15,215 poor who receive occasional aid from the public, making a total of 22,111 paupers. Of the first class 44 are idiots and lunatics, 287 were born blind, and 928 are extremely aged and infirm. The pauper expenses of the state in the year 1815, amounted to 245,000 dollars, in 1819 to 368,645 dollars, and 1822 \$470,000.—Rep.

Remedy for Pauperism.—The Boston Patriot in noticing the contemplated establishment of a house of Refuge for destitute youth in New-York, says—"The suggestion is good, but we will venture to offer a better. The evil flows from want of employment. We therefore suggest a modification of the Tariff, for the encouragement of National industry; whereby the present victims of want could find food, raiment and instruction in cotton or woollen factories."

Printing by Steam, is now not confined to the British Metropolis. Mr. Decker, printer to the King of Prussia, as well as Mr. Spener, the newspaper publisher of Berlin, both print by steam.—They use a very ingenious machine, invented by Mr. König of Eisenberg. They began to use it on the 1st of November.

UTICA, Feb. 3.—Town Clocks.—Jehiel Clark, an ingenious mechanic of Cazenovia, Madison Co. exhibited in this place, the week past, a model of his improved Town Clocks. The expense of these clock varies from 2 to \$500. They are simple in their construction, and have been fully proved to be accurate time-keepers. In addition to giving the hour of the day, they ring the bell at nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, & at nine in the evening: on the Sabbath, they ring twice for meeting in the morning, and also in the afternoon, at such hours as shall be required, and toll for the minister until he enters the pulpit and touches a spring.

Sickness in Ohio, during the last summer.—Extract of a letter from a Missionary, dated Nov. 9, on the Ohio, near the mouth of Little Muskingum.  
"Since July, nearly one sixth of the people of this neighbourhood have been removed by death; mostly heads of families, and many of them the most pious and useful. When to-day I looked over the congregation, how frequently did my dear friends, who have formerly met at this place, present themselves to my mind. Those who were present were generally clad in mourning, & showed in their faces the effect of sickness. Although this neighbourhood has been more severely affected than any other within my acquaintance, yet for many miles up and down the Ohio, meetings of every kind have been suspended, and labour, likewise, except nursing. In one half of the families, one was not able to help another, & none could be obtained to assist them, as all the adjacent neighbourhoods shared the same affliction.

Thursday, 12th.—I was again called to the house of mourning. It was the remnant of a family, which a few months ago, consisted of a father, mother, four sons and four daughters, out of which this is the third son, who has died, besides the father and mother, and all but one of them within about two months. There was one family, which consisted of five persons, in the same neighbourhood, and every one of them has died.

JAMES M'ABOY.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Penitentiary Committee have made a long report on the state of that institution, accompanied by the following plan of repairs and improvements.

That the damaged buildings of the Penitentiary should be restored to the condition in which they were before the late fire of August last.

That such alterations, without enlargement, should be made in the interior of the said buildings, as are necessary to provide a separate sleeping place, with thick walls of brick, and a thick door, for every male convict at present confined therein: and a sufficient additional number of such sleeping places as it is reasonably supposed may be probably wanted for the same purpose of seclusion at night and on Sundays, of such other convicts as may be brought.

That a proper apartment for a Hospital should be prepared, with good care that it be dry, and easily kept warm; of a high pitch, not less than 14 feet; well ventilated, in every way commodious, and sufficiently spacious for that purpose.

That all the cells for solitary confinement should be on the upper floor, and sufficiently well lighted to admit of reading and doing nice work therein.

That a fire engine of great power should be procured, and kept always in good order, in a convenient place between the outer and inner gate.

That every male convict should be invariably locked up in a separate sleeping cell throughout every night of the year when not in the Hospital, by an inflexible rule of the prison.

That all speaking among the male convicts not absolutely necessary to carry on work, should be peremptorily forbidden, and that every breach of this rule should be inflexibly punished with the gag, to be worn for the offence throughout the succeeding day, except while taking food or necessary drink.

Louisiana Legislature.—Bills to authorize the sequestration of slaves, and to prohibit trading with them, are before the Legislature.

The bill to amend the 3d section of an act to distribute the genuine vaccine matter for the use of the citizens of this State, passed without amendment.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate a bill has passed a second reading, allowing \$1000 to the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, as an indemnification for expenses incurred in educating poor children in that institution.

## LITERARY.

New Atlases.—Two valuable Atlases are recently published—one by Mr. Lucas, of Baltimore; and the other by Mr. Finley, of Philadelphia. The first, entitled the *Universal Cabinet Atlas*, is comprised in one hundred and four sheets. Price, half bound, \$25. Mr. Finley's is to be comprised in 60 maps, price ten dollars.

History of Boston.—JOHN FOSTER, Jr. of this city, has in Press a "History of the town and city of Boston, from the earliest period of its settlement to the present time," embracing a succinct account of New-England.

Art of Writing.—M. Le Roi has contrived a new and very simple method for teaching the art of writing. A thin and perfectly transparent plate of horn, of the usual size of a leaf of paper, has the polish removed from one of its sides. When laid upon the copy, the hand of a child easily traces the letters upon the unpolished side, which neither absorbs the ink nor allows it to spread.—When the whole plate is written over, the ink is washed off with water, and is ready for a new exercise. Thus the same horn which is not liable to break, may serve indefinitely, and by this means produce a great economy of paper. [Silliman's Jo.]

## FEMALE SEMINARY AT SAUGUS.

THE Principal of this Seminary, having been constrained by indisposition to seek for health in a southern climate, indulges a hope, that by the blessing of God, this object is in a good degree attained, and that he shall continue his literary labors the ensuing season, as usual.

His pupils will be instructed in two classes.—For admission into the junior class, the young ladies will not be formally examined, they will be expected, at entrance, to be able to read common prose with a good degree of readiness and correctness; to have made considerable proficiency in spelling; to have such a knowledge of Grammar, as to be able to parse easy sentences; to have some general acquaintance with Modern Geography and with the fundamental rules of Arithmetic. Except in some very special cases, none will be admitted under the age of 14 years.

The principal studies of the junior class will be Reading, Spelling, Defining, Writing, Pen-Making, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, Grammar, Punctuation, Rhetoric, Composition, History and Theology.

The following are the principal books, which will be studied by the junior class,—an English Dictionary, Union Catechism, Colburn's Arithmetic, Daboll's Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Abridgement of Blair's Lectures, Worcester's Elements of Geography, with his Ancient & Modern Maps & Whalley's Compend of History.

The members of the senior class will be expected to have attended to all the studies of the junior class. They will devote a few days to reviewing Worcester, Blair and Whalley. They will then proceed to study Watts on the Improvement of the Mind, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, and on Chemistry, Outline of Lectures on Astronomy, Goldsmith's Abridgement of the History of England, and Morse and Parish's History.

As it will not probably be safe for the Instructor to return to the North before May, the course of instruction must necessarily commence later than usual. The first quarter, therefore, will commence on the third Wednesday in May, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and consist of twelve weeks.—After a fortnight's vacation, the second quarter will commence on the fourth Wednesday in August, and consist of ten weeks. The introductory lecture will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first day of the first quarter.

As every branch is taught systematically, and as it is desirable, that each student should be acquainted with the reasons of every operation, it is earnestly requested, that those who may attend the Seminary, may, if possible, enter at the commencement of the season.

Price of instruction, \$6 for the first, and \$5 for the second quarter, to be paid in advance. Common price of board, from \$1 75, to \$1 83, a week; washing, fuel and lights not included. Charleston, S. C. Feb. 4. JOSEPH EMERSON.

## THE ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Academy was founded by Mr. JAMES ADAMS, in 1822. He made a liberal bequest for its support, and appointed Rev. Doct. DANIEL BELL, Dr. GEORGE FARRAR, ALANSON TUCKER, JAMES THOM and SAM. D. BELL, Esq. Trustees. In June last, agreeably to his request, the Trustees obtained from the Legislature of this State an act of incorporation. A large commodious building is erected for the accommodation of the institution, pleasantly situated about a mile from the Pinkerton Academy, and a few rods from the east-meeting-house in Londonderry, N. H.

As the exclusive object of this Institution is the improvement of female education, and as its permanency is secured by funds; the Trustees are disposed to avail themselves of the advantages which they possess, to adopt a more systematic and thorough course, than has been usually pursued in the education of females.

The term of instruction will be thirty weeks in the year, commencing on the third Wednesday of April. This term will include a vacation of two weeks before the second Wednesday of August, following is the prescribed course of instruction.

Three shall be three regular courses designated Junior, Middle and Senior classes. As these classes will pursue a systematic course of studies, and particular qualifications will be required for admission into each, it is proposed to have preparatory classes, in which the pupils may become qualified to enter the junior class with advantage.

Those who may join either of the preparatory classes, will be expected at entrance to be able to read prose with a good degree of correctness and to spell with considerable accuracy. These classes will attend to Reading, Spelling, Defining, Arithmetic, Geography, Rudiments of Grammar and English Grammar. The books used in the preparatory classes will be the following. Common first Geography for Children, Colburn's Arithmetic, Woodbridge's Elements of Geography & Atlas.

For admission into the junior class, it is expected that the young ladies will be familiarly acquainted with the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, particularly with the arithmetical tables; that they be able to write legibly; that they have a good general acquaintance with modern geography, and a sufficient knowledge of English grammar to parse easy sentences. The junior class will attend to Reading, Spelling, Defining, Geography, Pen-Making, Arithmetic, Modern and Ancient Geography, English Grammar and Composition. The principal books to be studied are Adams' Arithmetic, Woodbridge's larger Geography and Atlas, and Murray's large Grammar and Exercises.—Except in special cases, no one will be admitted into the junior class under the age of thirteen years.

For entrance into the middle class, a good knowledge of the above-mentioned studies will be expected, though it is not essential that it should have been acquired from the same books. The middle class will give some attention to all the preceding studies, but their time will be devoted to Grammar, Rhetoric, Punctuation, Composition, History, Chronology, and a Treatise on the improvement of the Mind. The books studied by the middle class are, Abridgement of Blair's Rhetoric, Whalley's Compend of History, Morse's and Parish's History of New-England, and Watts on the mind.

A general knowledge of the studies of the junior and middle classes will be requisite for admission into the senior class. After rapid review of some of the branches already mentioned, the principal studies of the senior class will be Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy. The books, Goldsmith's History of England, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Conversations on Chemistry, and Burnap's Explanation of the Elements of Astronomy. Each young lady is requested to take with her such books as she has studied, an English Dictionary, Young's Night Thoughts, & Thompson's Seasons.

Those who have a thorough knowledge of the junior studies, that wish to go through a course of Drawing and Painting, may receive instruction in these branches.

Instead of a Treatise on Ethics, all the members of the Academy will every week devote some attention to the study of the Scriptures, especially to the historical part.

Those in each class who may wish to become qualified for teaching, will receive particular instruction with a view to prepare them for that employment.

The manner in which the pupils spend their time out of school will be reported to the Preceptress, to whom they will be considered responsible for their conduct, while they are members of the Academy.

This institution will be committed to the superintendence and instruction of Miss Z. F. GRANT, who in 1821 and in 1822, was employed as Instructor in the Rev. Mr. Emerson's Seminary. She will be aided by two experienced teachers.

Tuition; for the preparatory classes, at the rate of \$3.00 for twelve weeks; for the three regular classes, \$4.00, with the addition of \$2.00 for Drawing and Painting, to be paid at entrance.

Young ladies may be accommodated with board in respectable families on reasonable terms. P. S. Londonderry is a post town, 33 miles from Boston, through which passes a Turnpike to Concord, N. H. and a regular line of stage daily to Burlington, Vt.

GEORGE FARRAR, Secretary.

Londonderry, Dec. 3, 1823.

## LATHROP'S SERMONS.

WITH a Memoir of his Life, written by himself. "The system of truth which he found in the Bible, and to which he steadily adhered, was that, of which salvation by the atoning blood and life-giving Spirit of Christ in the prominent feature. Here, he often declared, rested his hope of heaven; and that if the great doctrine of atonement were taken away, it was, in his view, nothing left in the gospel, to meet the necessities of the sinner. His discourses were remarkable for a practical exhibition of his belief, for a strict and ingenious analysis of his subject, for abounding with lively impressive sentiment, and deep and critical view of human nature, and for a simplicity and perspicuity of method, sentiment, and expression, which rendered them alike intelligible to the most illiterate, and gratifying to the most refined of his hearers. It is a common observation among preachers, that the great truths of the gospel, lose much of their effect by being often repeated; but Dr. Lathrop possessed the rare talent of making the same truths, in each new reading, more and more constantly in view the same cardinal truths, his hearers were perpetually gratified with novelty."—Price \$2.—For Sale by R. & C. WILKINS, Wholesale and Retail Bookellers, Boston. The Trade supplied on liberal terms. Feb. 7.

## ANNOTATIONS ON THE BIBLE.

JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin Head, No. 94 Court Street, has for sale a few copies of *Annotations upon the Holy Bible*, wherein the sacred text is inserted, and various readings ascertained; together with the parallel scriptures. These are more difficult terms in each verse are explained, and seeming contradictions reconciled; questions and doubts resolved; and the whole text opened, by the late Reverend and learned divine, Mr. J. H. POOLE—to which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author. Feb. 7.

## MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

JUST published by COMMINGS, HILLARD & Co. and for sale at the principal Bookstores. Mr. Webster's Speech on the Greenback Revolution, republished from the Washington Edition. Price 20 cents. Feb. 24.